SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1785. [No. 1259.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

IRISH BILL.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

AND be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſhall, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered to examine upon oath any perſons whatever, who ſhall be willing to be ſo examined, touching any matters relative to the formation of the ſaid ſchedules.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid ſhall, on or before the take and ſubſcribe the following oath, before the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, or before any one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:

"I A B. do ſwear, That, as a Commiſſioner appointed by virtue of an Act, intituled

I will, to the beſt of my judgment and ability, faithfully and impartially diſcharge the truſt thereby repoſed in me without favour or affection to any perſon or perſons whatever.

"So help me GOD."

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that all articles, not the growth produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland (except thoſe of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during ſuch time as the trade to the ſaid countries ſhall continue to be carried on by an excluſive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) ſhall be imported into each kingdom from the other, reciprocally, under the ſame regulations and at the ſame duties (if ſubject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the ſame may have been imported into Great-Britain or Ireland reſpectively, as the caſe may be: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to import from Ireland into Great-Britain, in ſhips navigated according to law, all goods, not the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland (except thoſe of the produce, or manufacture of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, during ſuch time as the trade ſhall continue to be carried on by an excluſive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only) under the ſame regulations, and at the ſame duties, to which ſuch goods would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the ſame may have been imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that all duties originally paid on the importation of ſuch goods into either kingdom reſpectively, ſhall be fully drawn back, within a time to be limited, on the exportation thereof from one kingdom to the other, except on the exportation of Ireland from Great Britain of arrack, foreign brandy, &c. foreign rum, and all ſorts of ſtrong waters not imported from the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all duties originally paid or ſecured on the importation into this kingdom of any goods or commodities, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, except arrack foreign brandy, foreign rum, and all ſorts of ſtrong waters not imported from the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt-Indies, and except the duties to be retained, as hereinafter directed, on articles exported to Ireland, being the growth produce or manufacture of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, ſhall be fully drawn back, or the ſecurity for the ſame diſcharged on exportation thereof to Ireland, within years after the importation thereof into this kingdom.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſuch drawback ſhall be paid, or ſecurity diſcharged, until a certificate from the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland ſtating the due entry and landing of ſuch article as ſhall be returned and delivered to the proper officer of the port from whence the ſame ſhall have been exported, and until the ſeveral other particulars by law required in the caſe of drawbacks ſhall have been duly obſerved.

And whereas it is highly and equally important to the intereſts both of Great Britain and Ireland, and eſſential to the objects of the preſent Settlement, that the laws for regulating and reſtraining the trade of the Britiſh colonies and plantations, ſhould be the ſame in Great Britain and Ireland, and that all ſuch laws in both kingdoms ſhould impoſe the ſame reſtraints, and confer the ſame benefits, on the ſubjects of both, which can only be effected by the laws to be paſſed in the Parliaments of both kingdoms (the Parliament of Great Britain being alone competent to bind the People of Great Britain in any caſe whatever;) therefore be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement that the laws for regulating trade and navigation, ſo far as the ſaid laws relate to the ſecuring excluſive privileges to the ſhips and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh colonies and plantations, and to the regulating and reſtraining the trade of the Britiſh colonies and plantations, ſhall be the ſame in Great Britain and Ireland, and ſhall impoſe the ſame reſtraints, and confer the ſame benefits, on the ſubjects of both kingdoms:

And be it therefore declared and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all privileges, advantages, and immunities, which are now granted, or ſhall, by any law to be paſſed by the Parliament of Great Britain, be hereafter granted to ſhips built in Great Britain, or to ſhips belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in Great Britain, or to ſhips manned by Britiſh ſeamen, or to ſhips manned by certain proportions of Britiſh ſeamen, ſhall to all intents and purpoſes whatever, be enjoyed in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations and reſtrictions, reſpectively, by ſhips built in Ireland, or by ſhips belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding in Ireland, or by ſhips manned by Iriſh ſeamen, or by ſhips manned by certain proportions of Iriſh ſeamen.

Provided always, and be it declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and eſſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that ſuch regulations as are now, or hereafter ſhall be, in force, by laws paſſed or to be paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for ſecuring excluſive privileges, advantages, and immunities, as aforeſaid to the ſhips and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh colonies and plantations, ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Ireland, for the ſame time and in the ſame manner as in Great Britain, by laws to be paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland within months, if the Parliament of Ireland ſhall be then ſitting, and ſhall continue to ſit for months next enſuing without being prorogued or diſſolved, or, in caſe the Parliament of Ireland ſhall not be then ſitting, or ſhall not continue to ſet for months without being prorogued or diſſolved, then within months after the commencement of the next enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament: provided nevertheleſs, That the laws ſo to be paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall impoſe the ſame reſtraints, and confer the ſame benefits, on the ſubjects of Great Britain and Ireland

[*To be continued.*]

L'ORIENT, Auguſt 26.

PAUL JONES is arrived here from Paris, to fit out three ſhips on his own account, it is ſaid, of which he will take the command, on an expedition to Kamtſchatka to purchaſe furs and eſtabliſh a factory. This he is enabled to do, by having lately received four hundred thouſand livres for the prizes he took in the war.

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

A letter from Halifax in Yorkſhire, dated Auguſt 10, ſays "Mr. Joſeph Binns, of this town whoſe natural genius for the ſciences has been aſſiſted by years of ſtudy and application, has diſcovered a certain method in the ſteerage of balloons, which will aſtoniſh the ſcientific part of the world.

"Yeſterday the 9th inſtant, this gentleman accompanied by Meſſrs Newmarch and Frobiſher of the ſame place, eminent for their mathematical knowledge and calculations aſcended from Beaconhill, a prodigious eminence in the neighbourhood, and to the pleaſure of ſome thouſands of ſpectators aſſembled on this occaſion, he conducted the balloon, for twenty miles, in a horizontal direction againſt the wind.

"This philoſophical phenomenon aſcertains the ſteerage from the immediate and remote powers of electric repulſion; and from the ſame machinery, Mr. Binns can ſupply the exhauſted gas, and raiſe it higher and lower at pleaſure. Meſſrs. Newmarch and Frobiſher, ever willing to aſſiſt and encourage ingenious characters, propoſe to accompany Mr. Binns to London, where they are ſoon expected; and no doubt the inventor will meet with a ſuitable reward for his wonderful diſcovery"

Sept. 3 Thurſday 3 capital houſes in the city were obliged to ſtop payment, on account of the remittances from America not arriving according to promiſe, or goods ſent to that country. This, however, is not the whole of the misfortnue; ſeveral other houſes are unfortunately engaged in the ſame line of commerce, and if their remittances do not arrive in proper time, they muſt experience the ſame fate. The Change wore a gloomy appearance on this occaſion each merchant returned to his counting houſe eager to diſcover how far his name was involved.

As war or peace is the thermometer of Engliſh ſtocks, it is leſs ſingular that ſuch rumours ſhould prevail in England more and oftener than elſewhere.

In France during the late drought, they were obliged to knock their cattle on the head for want of subsistance, and beef was selling lately at one halfpenny a pound. A nobleman who is lately arrived from that country, was an eye-witness of it. And in England the farmers were obliged to lop the trees to feed their sheep; and in some places, to turn them into their crops of barley.

Jeremiah Pemberton, Esquire, is appointed a commissioner of American claims in the room of Mr. Cook resigned; and he and Col. Dundas are the two commissioners appointed to go out to Nova-Scotia to examine the claims of the loyalists settled there. Their number, we understand, is upwards of 400; and it is this circumstance which has induced ministers to send out commissioners, as a cheaper expedient than to bring them all to this country, and maintain them during the inquiry into their claims. The commissioners expect they shall be abroad two years.

A curious Fact and extraordinary Instance of Exertion in the Art of Spinning—Most people are acquainted with the nature of spinning worsted yarn for the manufacture of shalloons, tammies, calimancoes, &c—Three young women in the neighbourhood of Skipton in Yorkshire, undertook to try their dexterity in this art, to determine which of the three could spin the greatest number of hanks (each hank containing 560 yards) in the space of twelve hours. At the end of the contest it was found, that the first and conqueress had spun 33 hanks, or 18,480 yards of fine worsted yarn; the second 31 hanks, or 17,363 yards; the third 28 hanks, or 15,680 yards, the whole amounting to 51,520 yards.

Now in the spinning out of the thread and winding it up on the spindle, the walk of each female in the wheel-gate must have been nearly twice the extent of the worsted spun; but allowing for the stretching out of the arm in the act of spinning, a deduction of one fourth of the whole length, thus doubled, it will appear that the first, in her spinning of the yarn went over the extent of fifteen miles three quarters of ground; the second nearly fifteen miles; and the third about thirteen miles and a half; the whole together being rather more than forty four miles.

The first in her labour of twelve hours earned 1s. 9d¼; the second 1s. 7d¼.—and the third 1s. 5d. The sum total of the earnings 4s. 10d¼. for the spinning of 51,520 yards of fine worsted yarn.

The demand for goods of this manufacture is now brisk, which of course makes wages high; otherwise had the trade been flat, the earnings for the spinning of the same quantity of worsted yarn would not have amounted perhaps to four shillings.

It is a fact, that the greatest warlike preparations are making in the dock-yards in France, and the belief that a speedy rupture will take place with this country is the subject of general conversation. This we have from the authority of a gentleman of veracity, just arrived from the continent.

The great *flood* in Ireland has over whelmed the *Pitt* and a torrent of argument undermined the Castle.

They write from Paris that the Marquis de Castries will set off immediately for Dunkirk, which the Flemings have solicited to have put in repair. M. de Calonne, who was born at Donay, has taken the province under his protection, and obtained of the king a grant of 10,000 livres a month out of the revenue of that province, to build a Quay round the baton, to clear the harbour, and take up the anchors, which at low water are as dangerous as so many rocks, and to distinguish by means of buoys, the winding passage, now scarcely known, through which John Baert's vessel passed after his engagement with the Dutch. The Citadel and fort Louis are to be put in a posture of defence, as are the two lettees which are to be lengthened 100 feet each. At the end of the Mole are to be placed two conical caissons, on which the two risbands are to be constructed. Castle Gailard, and the flanking battery which defend the middle of the Jettee, are likewise to be rebuilt.

CHARLESTON, (South-Carolina) October 8.

On Thursday last the Hon. Mr. E. Rutledge made his promised motion in the House of Representatives, to bring in a bill for prohibiting the importation of negroes into this State for the term of three years. Although the subject had been discussed before, it was again resumed, and after a very long debate, upon the question's being put, there appeared For the motion 48
Against it 63

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.

It is with singular pleasure we inform the public, that Congress have it in agitation to return to this city once more, induced thereto by the opportunity it will give them of profiting by the unbounded political abilities and legislatorial talents of Dr. Franklin. His long residence in Europe, with the numberless favourable opportunities he has had of penetrating into the arcana of its various nations with respect to trade and commerce, must afford the federal council of the States, an unerring clue to unravel the mysteries of European politics, in the recently adopted systems so hostile to American prosperity. To speak of the advantages to Philadelphia of the return of the above body would denote a littleness of soul. Every real patriot will regard as the first grand object, its operation in favour of the union in general.—Congress cannot fail to acquire thereby a certain degree of respectibility, of which its most sanguine advocates must avow it is at present much deficient.—The incertitudes, irresolution, and mutability of councils, which characteristically mark the conduct of those whose abilities and information are inadequate to the execution of the measure they mean to adopt, will entirely subside.—And with all due deference to Congress be it said, that very many Members of that body, however upright they may be in their private characters, are totally incompetent to legislate for so widely-extended an empire as this—particularly in the intricacies of its concerns with the powers of Europe. Nor, indeed, could the case be otherwise. For the shrewdness and great natural capacity which the Americans possess in a degree so much superior to the Europeans, are not, singly, sufficient for the purpose. Experience (which in the infant state of this empire, they cannot yet have had) is requisite.—Like Nestor, in the Amphictyonic council of Greece, the venerable sage, Dr. Franklin, can point out from the proceedings of generations which he has seen rise, and laid low, the steps necessary to be pursued at the present alarming crisis of the American history, in order to avoid the quicksands which await the bark wherein her future happiness is entrusted Should it be, as at present seems the universally prevalent idea, judged expedient to enlarge congressional powers, in order to encrease the energy of federal proceedings, he can point out how far it may be done, without endangering public liberty by the creation of a dictatorial authority within the empire, capable of annihilating any other authority that might interfere with it.—In a word, with him to guide their grand council, the States might repose firm confidence, while ever providence bountifully prolonged his existence.

Monday evening last, Doctor FRANKLIN attended the meeting of the UNION FIRE COMPANY, which he himself founded and established in this city in the year 1736. There are only four persons now living of those who compoled it at its first formation. The present Members, who are chiefly descendants of his colleagues in that institution, conceived themselves greatly honored, and were highly delighted with that venerable gentleman's presence and attention. He signed the new articles, and said he would have his buckets, in good order, by the next meeting.

NEW-YORK, October 25

The following is extracted from a particular account of the treatment of Capt Ervin and his people, during their captivity at Morocco. "Captain Ervin being ordered before the Emperor of Morocco, among other things was asked what religion he professed, and whether the Americans worshipped the sun, moon, and stars? On his informing him the Americans worshipped one God who ruled in Heaven he replied, then I am at peace with your nation; but ordered him and his people to Maggadore; where they were put under the care of a Jew who supplied the captain with money weekly, taking an account of the same to furnish him and his people with provisions. Some time afterwards the Emperor arrived at Maggadore, where the captain and crew were ordered before him, when he informed them that he did not consider them as slaves, and that they were at liberty to go about the country without molestation, but they must not attempt an escape from his dominions, until some persons had appeared to release them; and that he considered the Americans as free a people as Englishmen and ought to pay him the same respect as other christian nations did. After some stay at Maggadore, they were all ordered again before the emperor at Morocco who told them they were delivered up to the Spanish Ambassador; and that they were to be sent to Cadiz, where they were to be delivered to Mr Harrison, the American consul. He then asked them if they had been well used, and if they had had a sufficient supply of provisions during their stay in his dominions, to which they replied in the affirmative. He then said he should send orders to his Bashaw to restore them every thing which belonged to them. From Morocco they were ordered to Tangiers. where they embarked on board a Spanish ship for Cadiz.

NEWBURY-PORT, November 2.

The destruction occasioned by the late severe storm in many parts of the country is greater than ever was known—On Portsmouth River only, it is said that twenty-five Mills were carried away, the water rising fifteen feet higher, perpendicular, than high-water mark——Many stores, with their effects were swept away, as well as several hundred thousand feet of boards, &c. &c.

BOSTON, November 7.

We are assured, from undoubted authority, that one of the most distinguished American characters in Europe, has given his opinion of our Navigation Act in the most decided terms as a wise and manly regulation, and the only measure, if adopted by the other States, that will induce the British nation to form any kind of commercial treaty with us and ought to be persevered in with inflexible resolution.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,
October 12, 1785.

ON motion of the Delegates for Massachusetts seconded by the Delegates for the State of Virginia.

RESOLVED, That a Grand Committee be appointed to report what measures are proper for Congress to adopt to prevent the ill consequences of a particular district in any State setting up, and claiming the right of, independent governments, without the consent of the said State and the United States.

The rumour prevalent for some time past, in consequence of the letters received from France, said to be from M. de Soulanges, to the Consuls at Nantz;—and which breathed the most implacable hatred of the Algerines towards the American States—and the depredations in consequence thereof—has turned out no other than the meteor of a moment—which though while it lasts excites our wonder and astonishment, soon dissolves to its original atmospheric quality. Stratagems in commerce are certainly as justifiable as stratagems in war; and the inventions of those who first circulated the above letters was amply recompensed by their prevailing on a number of American Captains to dispose of their vessels at a low price in France, and taking passage home in French bottoms. However some American Captains there discovered the cheat, and a letter was received from one of them, by the same vessel that brought the above letters to this town, which declared it to be some finesse of our Allies.

NEWPORT, November 12.

During the late Sessions of the Legislature of this State the Requisitions of Congress of the 27th of September last were acceded to, and this State's Proportion of the Three Millions of Dollars (amounting to £.19,391) ordered to be paid into the Continental Loan-Office, agreeable to said Requisition, out of the Tax of £.20,000 ordered at last Session.

Also, an Act directing the General Treasurer to issue Certificates annually for the Interest due on State Securities.

An Act was likewise passed for incorporating the Congregational Society on the West Side the River, in the Town of Providence, under the Pastoral Care of the Rev. Mr. Snow, by the Name of the *Beneficent Congregational Society*.

That Part of the Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery, which obliges the several Towns in which Female Negro Slaves reside, to maintain the Children born of them till the Age of 21 Years, was repealed; and their Maintenance in future to be at the Expence of the Holders of such Slaves.

Thursday, the 1st of December next, is appointed, by Authority, to be observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout this State.

The Board of Treasury, by the Direction of Congress, have contracted with the Proprietors of the old Line of Stages for Transportation of the Public Mail to and from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia, and to and from New-York, to Albany. They are to enter on this new Plan of Conveyance on the 1st of January next.

The Hon. Lambert Cadwalader, John-Cleves Symmes, and Josiah Hornblower, Esquires, are chosen Delegates to represent the State of New-Jersey in Congress, for the ensuing Year.

MARRIED.] At Warwick, Capt. Moses Lippitt, to Miss Betsy Lippitt, Daughter of the late Joseph Lippitt, Esq.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Session, *A. D.* 1785.

An ACT for regulating Trade and Commerce.

WHEREAS it is become expedient to make some commercial Regulations respecting the Trade of this State:

Be it therefore Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof, it is Enacted, That there shall not be exported from any Harbour or Place within this State, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the Growth, Manufacture, or Produce of this or any of the United States, in any Ship or Vessel of any Kind, belonging in Whole or in Part to the King of Great-Britain, or any of his Subjects; nor shall any Ship or other Vessel owned as aforesaid and coming from any Province, Colony or Plantation, subject to the said King of Great-Britain, be permitted Entrance into any Port or Harbour in this State.

Be it further Enacted, That if any Ship or other Vessel as aforesaid, be found in any Harbour or other Place in this State, taking or having on board Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, as aforesaid, or shall continue in any Harbour or Place as aforesaid, the Space of Six Hours after reporting according to Law, unless in Cases of absolute Necessity, every such Ship or Vessel, her Cargo and Appurtenances shall be forfeited, upon due Proof thereof before the Court of Admiralty, the Third Part thereof to and for the Use and Benefit of him or them who shall inform of and prosecute the same to Effect, and the other Two Thirds to and for the Use of this State.

And be it further Enacted, That every Ship or Vessel that shall navigate with, or be possessed of Two or more Sets of Papers, so as to appear the Property of the Subjects of the United States of America and Great-Britain, as Occasion may offer, such Ship or Vessel, with her Cargo and Appurtenances, and all the Property on board, shall be forfeited as aforesaid, to and for the Uses aforesaid. And if any Ship or Vessel, clearing at any Intendant's Office in this State, as the Property of any of the Citizens of this State, shall afterwards enter and discharge her Cargo in any British Port or Ports within their Provinces or Plantations as the Property of any American or British Subject, until the Proclamations and Orders for prohibiting Vessels belonging to any of the United States from entering their Ports, or trafficking there, shall be reversed, and an open Trade be allowed; such Vessel, upon her Return into this State, her Cargo and Appurtenances, with all the Property on board, shall be forfeited in Manner and Form aforesaid; and if such Vessel shall not return into this State, having transgressed as aforesaid, but terminates her Voyage elsewhere, then in such Case the Owners, Freighters, and Masters of such Vessel, and all concerned or so many of them as can be found, shall be liable to pay double the Value of such Vessel and Cargo at the Time of her clearing as aforesaid, to be recovered in due Course of Law, by Information, before the Superior Court, and appropriated as aforesaid.

Provided, That Nothing in this Act shall prevent any Ship or Vessel now building, or hereafter to be built in this State, and owned by British Subjects, from taking a Cargo on board at her first Departure, upon the same Terms, and no farther Restrictions, than if such Ship or Vessel was owned by Citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause this Act to be published in all the News-Papers of this State; and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish the Supreme Executive of the State of Connecticut with a Copy of the same.

A true Copy:
Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

FOUR virtuous Damsels would be join'd for Life,
Come Batchelor, come now, and choose a Wife:
Phebe, is young, Stella hath Charms, but hold!
Astra hath Virtue, old Aurelia Gold.
Proportion Geometric their Fortunes claim,
Phebe has least, Aurelia a rich Dame.
Their Fortunes Sum does at the Bottom stand,
Take Beauty, Virtue, Youth, or House and Land;
Divide each Fortune by just Twenty-four,
And you'll their Ages easily explore.

The Sum of the Means—1152——*The Sum of the Extremes*—1728.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Nov. 12.*

INWARD ENTRIES.	*From*
Ship Jane, M. Freeman,	St. Martins.
Sloop Sally, C. Thomas,	Nova-Scotia.
Sloop Diana, J. Hull,	South-Carolina.
Sloop Betsey, T. Champlin,	Bonaire,
Sloop Nancy, W. Smith,	Massachusetts.
CLEARED	*For*
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.
Sloop William, L. Luther,	North-Carolina.
Brigantine St. Peter, J. Graham,	Cape-Breton.
Ship Adventure, L. Lacy,	Connecticut.
Sloop Sally, C. Thomas,	New-Brunswick.
Sloop Nancy, D. Smith,	Massachusetts.

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Bolton,

A general Assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings suitable.

A complete Assortment of twilled Coatings, Bearskins, Duffils, Kerseys, Ratteens, Baizes, embossed Serges, Flannels, Swanskins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancocs, and Lastings.

For Men's wear—Tissues, Murbletts, Lorettos, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princes Stuff, Ribdileurs, Satinetts, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Irish Linens (as usual low charged) Sheetings, Brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Camblets, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Dutapes, Lutestrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the newest Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Persians and Sarinets.

Bandanno, Lutestring, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Assortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marseillas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Muslins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Castor, and Felt Hats, of every Fashion, Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twist, Buttons, Knee Garters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Galloon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worsted Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made, and Russel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the most elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Desk Furniture, Locks, Handsaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candlesticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Porringers, and common straight and oval Tea-Pots.

☞ The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames-street, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholesale and Retail.

*** Wines and Spirits of all Sorts, and genuine—— Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raisins, and Currants, to be had at said Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Runnreill, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleasant and equal to any in the City for Business, being in a central and most public Part of Thames-street, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eastward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Also a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the same Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premises will be sold together or separately, as may best suit the Purchaser. For Terms apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1785.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of MARY WANTON, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent: We do hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, that we shall attend to receive their respective Claims, at the House of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, in said Town, on the last Saturday in November, 1785, and the first Monday in March, 1786.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
DANIEL DEVOL.

September 20, 1785.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

GRANTED by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, at their Session in February, 1784, for raising 1500 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parsonage Houses of the CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY in the Town of Tiverton, late under the pastoral Care of the Rev. Othniel Campbell, deceased, which were in a great Measure destroyed in the late War.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of	100 Dollars, is	100 Dollars.
1		50	50
2		30	60
5		20	100
10		10	100
781		2	1562
800	Prizes,		1972 Dollars.
1400	Blanks.	For the Design,	228
2200	Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is		2200 Dollars.

SECOND CLASS.

1		200	200
2		100	200
4		50	200
6		25	150
10		16	160
20		10	200
100		4	400
760		3	2280
1	First drawn		5
1	Last drawn		5
905	Prizes,		3800
1295	Blanks.	For the Design,	600
2200	Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, is		4400 Dollars.

THIRD CLASS.

1		500	500
1		250	250
1		225	225
8		50	400
10		25	250
40		16	640
50		8	400
670		5	3350
1	First drawn		7
1	Last drawn		6
783	Prizes		5928
1417	Blanks.	For the Design,	672
2200	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		6600 Dollars.

Raised by the First Class, 228 Dollars.
By the Second Class, 600
By the Third Class, 672
1500

☞ Prizes of Two Dollars in the First Class will be paid by Tickets in the Second Class;——and Prizes of Three Dollars in the Second Class will be paid by Tickets in the Third Class,

As the Scheme is calculated so very advantageously for the Adventurers, the Directors think it needless to say any Thing in its Praise.

To prevent the Drawing the Second Class being delayed, by the Ticket-Prizes not being exchanged seasonably, Tickets shall be assigned to the Holders of them, by the Managers, before the Drawing of the same, in the following Manner:——The lowest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes shall be assigned to No. 1, the next lowest to No. 2, and so on to the highest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes; and in the same Manner for the Ticket-Prizes in the Second Class.

A List of the Prizes shall be published in the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE, printed at Providence, as soon as the Drawing is completed; which the Managers flatter themselves will be by the 26th of December next.—Prizes not demanded in Six Months after Publication shall be deemed as generously given for the Purposes aforesaid.

The Managers appointed are Messieurs *Joseph Taber, Pardon Gray, John Cooke, William Ladd, William Whitridge, Abraham Brown, Benjamin Howland,* and *Nathaniel Briggs,* who have given Bonds for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

☞ TICKETS in the First Class, at 1 Dollar each (and but just 1½ Blanks to a Prize) may be had of the Managers, of Jacob Richardson, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, and by the Printers hereof.

Tiverton, Nov. 10, 1785.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Rest-Hill, in South-Kingstown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the House lately occupied by Col. John Potter. His House is well finished—he has a good Stable, and every necessary Accommodation to render every Person comfortable, who pleases to favour him with their Custom.

November 8, 1785.

Newport, ss. ALL the Creditors to the Estate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, *late of this City, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to bring in and ascertain their respective Demands against that Estate, to either of us the Subscribers, in Newport, who are this Day by the Judge of Probate for this City, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the same, for which Six Months are allowed.*

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL VERNON, 3d.

Nov. 6, 1785.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has opened his EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in an elegant Chamber of Mr. Nathaniel Smith's, in Thames-street; where any Lady or Gentleman who wishes to be instructed in that noble and entertaining Art, are desired to attend, and their Favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

Newport, Nov. 10, 1785. JOSEPH DYER.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearskins,	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanskins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Frizes,	Stockings,
Kerseys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufactured in America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box; Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

ANECDOTE of Dr. FLAMSTEAD.

HE was many years Astronomer Royal at Greenwich Observatory, a humourist, and of warm passions. Persons of his profession are often supposed, by the common people, to be capable of foretelling events. In this persuasion a poor washerwoman at Greenwich, who had been robbed at night of a parcel of linen, to her almost ruin, if forced to pay for it, came to him, and with great anxiety earnestly requested him to use his art, to let her know where her things were, and who robbed her. The Doctor happened to be in the humour to joke! he bid her stay, he would see what he could do; perhaps he might let her know where she might find them, but who the persons were he would not unde[illegible]; as she could have no positive proof to convict them, it would be useless. He then set about drawing of circles, squares, &c. to amuse her; and, after some time, told her, if she would go into a particular field, that in such a part of it, in a dry ditch, she would find them all bundled up in a sheet. The woman went, and found them; came with great haste and joy to thank the Doctor, and offered him half a crown as a token of gratitude, being as much as she could afford. The Doctor, surprised himself, told her, "Good woman, I am heartily glad you have found your linen; but I assure you I knew nothing of it, and intended only to joke with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to any person to know events not in the human power to tell; but I see the devil has a mind I should deal with him: I am determined I will not; so never come, or send any one, to me any more, on such occasions, for I never will attempt such an affair again while I live."

HOPE:

A NEW SONG.

HOPE's a cheat, a great deceiver,
Will-of-wisp who leads astray,
Yet is man the fond believer,
Trusts him on from day to day.
Vast his promise beyond measure,
Sickness now he sooths with health,
Toil with rest, and pain with pleasure,
Fills the beggar's purse with wealth.

Whence each friend becomes a stranger,
And the world now bids farewell.
He ne'er warns us of our danger,
Still he whisper's "all is well."
But his flattery's never over,
He attends when all forsakes,
Over life he's sure to hover,
But for Hope the heart would break.

Hope, I charge you come not near me,
I'll not mind you from to day,
You no longer now can cheer me,
Falle is all that you can say.
Lately you a while reliev'd me,
Now I find myself undone,
For you have at last deceiv'd me:
Hope! thou bubble, get thee gone.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a Shop at Mr. JOHN G. WANTON's, near the State-House, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING BUSINESS in all their Branches—Plain, Quarter, and Chime Clocks kept in Repair by the Year, horizontal and repeating Watches kept in Repair by the Year, the same as in London; Watches that never wind up (commonly called perpetual Motion Watches) carefully repaired and warranted; Expansion slide Watches carefully examined—Also Barometers, Thermometers, and Hydrometers, Air-Pumps, Microscopes, Telliscopes, reflecting and refracting, and most Kind of philosophical Instruments repaired on the most reasonable Terms, by

BENJAMIN DUDLEY.

N. B. He returns his Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have favoured him with their Custom and hopes a Continuance of their Favours by having their Work done well and with Despatch.

Newport, August 5, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Island Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST

1786:

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence,

Containing every Thing useful and necessary.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

WHEREAS MERABY, the Wife of the Subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, I therefore forbid all Persons trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date. GILBERT HART.

Tiverton, Oct. 22 1785.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the RED-BOOK near the Old Market, having just imported a fresh supply of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell as usual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Which he is selling on the lower Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

FLAX-SEED.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Nathaniel Clark,

Near the POINT-FERRY,

MERCHANTABLE and clear seasoned Boards; a few Jersey yellow Pine Boards; Joists and Timber; Laths, Shingles, and Clapboards; Bricks and Lime; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Spirits of Turpentine; Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Flour, and Rice; Pepper, Allspice and Indigo; an Assortment of Saws, Augers, Broad-Axes, Adzes, Hammers, and other Tools; Crockery Ware; Cedar Pails, Wooden Bowls and Trays; Tin-Ware; some Iron-Ware; and sundry Dry Goods.

Said CLARK wants immediately, a Quantity of Cider, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Turnips, Beats, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Oats, Butter, a Score of fat Weather Sheep, a few fat Oxen, and some Yokes. Also some Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor,
Cash, Salt, Dry or West-India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at the said Store.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES,
Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR,
and BAR-IRON, assorted,
Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES,
West-India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead,
Burlington and Connecticut PORK,
and CORN,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks,
CITRON in small Boxes.

☞ Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER.

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum—Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts—Rigging—Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—New and Old Vessels of different Sizes—Houses, Farms and Lots of Land—Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

THE Subscriber has opened a genteel TEA and COFFEE-HOUSE, on the pleasantly situated Farm in the Middle Road on this Island, belonging to Mr. William Redwood, for the Entertainment of Ladies and Gentlemen; where may also be had neat and genteel Boarding and Lodgings for any Ladies and Gentlemen who may choose to retire to a delightful Country Situation, either for Health or Pleasure. Those who may please to Favour him with their Company, may depend on the most civil Treatment and the grateful Acknowledgments of their humble Servant,

WILLIAM PENDLETON.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ravens Duck—Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND,
Newport, October 29, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner's Office for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, is removed to the House of Mr. John Banister, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, where Attendance will be given at the usual Hours.

All Claimants are desired to pay Attention to the Resolve of Congress, dated the 17th of March, 1785—published by Order of his Excellency the Governor the 9th of April last in the Providence Gazette.*

EDWARD CHINN, Commissioner.

* See the Resolve alluded to also in the Newport Mercury of April 9, 1785.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Persons that have any just Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring them to the Subscribers for Settlement: And all those that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to either of us.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Executor.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1785.

LOST, as is supposed, between Bristol and the City of Newport, on the East Road, on or about the 7th of July last, a new Morocco Minute or Pencil Book, with Ass-skin Leaves, containing Two Treasurer's Notes, One of Twenty and the other of Ten Dollars, and also One or Two other Papers. Whoever will return the same to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1785.

RAGS.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen RAGS, old JUNK and SAIL-CLOTH, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's PAPER-MILL, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping, glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Country Produce.

Providence, May 30, 1785.